

Essex County Herald.

VOL. XXX

ISLAND POND, VT., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1903.

NO. 45

Essex District Probate Court.
Sessions of said Court will be held at
Island Pond on Tuesday of October and
November, and at St. Johnsbury on the second
Tuesday of January and July.
Said sessions will be held at any place in
the district by agreement.
ROBERT CHASE, Judge.

W. H. BISHOP,
Notary Public with Seal
Island Pond, Vt.

DALE & AMEY,
Attorneys
Collections made and promptly remitted.
ISLAND POND, VT.

H. W. BLAKE,
Attorney,
ISLAND POND, VT.

MAY & SIMONDS,
Attorneys at Law
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

A. ELIE,
Physician and Surgeon
Island Pond, Vt.

H. E. SARGENT
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence Main St.,
Island Pond, Vt.

E. N. TRENHOLME, D. D. S.,
Dentist.
Island Pond, Vt.

G. E. CLARKE,
Undertaker Funeral Supplies
Island Pond, Vt.

L. W. STEVENS,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Deputy Sheriff.
Island Pond, Vt.

E. A. BEMIS,
Deputy Sheriff.
Island Pond, Vt.

F. A. ELKINS,
Custom Boots and Shoes,
Repairing neatly and promptly done.
Island Pond, Vt.

S. P. MAXIM & SON,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Doors, Windows, Blinds,
Stair Rail Balusters, Newels,
and all kinds of mill work.
Island Pond, Vt.

O. H. HENDERSON,
TICKET AGENT
Boston and Maine Railway,
ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

S. MOODY,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Island Pond, Vt.

RIPANS Tabules
Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind.
Island Pond, Vt.

BANKING
BY MAIL
St. Johnsbury is the largest and
most prosperous town in north-east
Vermont. This is the reason
why its banks are prosperous, and
able to pay liberal dividends. The
Passumpsic Savings Bank accepts
deposits by mail, for which its card
system is especially adapted. De-
posits from \$1.00 to \$2000 will be
received and made exempt from
taxation.

Write for the Booklet.
TRUSTEES.
T. M. BLAWIE, W. S. BOYNTON,
H. N. TURNER, W. P. SMITH,
T. C. FLETCHER, G. B. HARTSHORN,
B. P. BROWN, A. E. NOYES,
JONATHAN ROSS.

PASSUMPSIC SAVINGS BANK,
MAIN ST., ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

WEDDING CARDS printed or
engraved. THE HERALD

ARGENTINA'S NEW MOVE

Indorses Monroe Doctrine and
Suggests Its Extension.

TO GUARD WEAK DEBTOR NATIONS

First South American Country to
Join the United States in Facing
European Powers - No Alliance
Proposed by Argentine Republic.
Secretary Hay Noncommittal.

At the legation of the Argentine Re-
public in Washington there was given
out the other night a statement deny-
ing that that government had asked for
an alliance with the United States in
connection with its recent note on
some features of the Venezuelan in-
cident, says the New York Press. This
statement is of importance because it
shows, first, that Argentina is the first
South American country to indorse
formally the Monroe doctrine and, sec-
ond, that she asks Secretary Hay to
recognize an extension of that doctrine.
After making the denial which has
been mentioned the statement contin-
ues:

"In fact the dispatch of Dr. Drago,
minister of foreign relations of the
Argentine Republic, aimed only to explain
to his diplomatic agent in Washington
the views of his home government re-
lative to the coercive collection of pub-
lic debts of American states by Euro-
pean nations and instructed him to
convey those views to Secretary Hay,
expressing his hope that the doctrine
of international public law set forth
by the Argentine government should
prove acceptable to the United States."
"Taking into consideration the real
character of many of the obligations
contracted by the governments of the
minor South American republics, the
Argentine government has felt that
there is greater danger to the peace of
the continent if the compulsory de-
mand of immediate payment of public
debts or national obligations is to be
accepted in silence without discrimina-
tion as a right of the stronger powers
of Europe to control and dominate the
weaker and struggling states of Central
and South America.

"On this point the Argentine minis-
ter of foreign relations in his note re-
marks that the capitalist who supplies
any money to a foreign state always
takes into consideration the resources
of the country and the more or less
probability that the obligations will
be filled without difficulty. Dr. Drago
says further on this: 'The compulsory
and immediate demand for payment at
a given moment of a public debt by
means of force would not produce other
than the ruin of the weaker nations
and the absorption of their govern-
ments altogether, with all its inherent
facilities, by the powerful nations of
the earth.'

"Dr. Drago also cites enunciations by
Hamilton and provisions of the constitu-
tion of the United States in this con-
nection. Dr. Drago explicitly disclaims
any intention to defend bad faith or
irregularities and deliberate and volun-
tary insolvency.

"We do not pretend, neither can we
pretend," he says, "that these nations
shall occupy an exceptional position in
their relations with the European pow-
ers, who have the undoubted right to
protect their subjects as amply as in
any other part of the globe against
prosecution or from any injustice they
may have been victims of. The only
thing that the Argentine Republic
maintains is the principle already ac-
cepted that there cannot be European
territorial expansion in America or op-
pression of the people of this continent
because the unfortunate financial
condition might obligate one of them to
put off the fulfillment of its obligation.
The principle which we maintain is
that a public debt cannot give rise to
an armed intervention and much less
to the territorial occupation of the soil
of American nations by any European
power."

"Complying with his instructions,
Minister Merou left a copy of the com-
munication received from his minister
of foreign relations with the secretary
of state. In his reply Mr. Hay did not
express assent or dissent to the doc-
trine of public law set forth in the note
of the Argentine minister of foreign re-
lations. He cited the minister to the
messages of the president of Dec. 3,
1901, and Dec. 2, 1902.

"Secretary Hay stated further that
advocating and adhering in practice
in questions concerning itself to the
resort of international arbitration in
settlement of controversies not adjust-
able by the orderly treatment of diplo-
matic negotiation, the government of
the United States would always be
glad to see questions of the justice of
claims by one state against another
growing out of individual wrongs or
national obligations, as well as the
guarantees for the execution of what-
ever award may be made, left to the
decision of an impartial arbitration
tribunal, before which the litigant na-
tions, weak and strong alike, may
stand as equals in the eye of interna-
tional law and mutual duty."

"One of the most important features
of the Argentine note is the recogni-
tion and indorsement given by the
government of that republic to the Monroe
doctrine, which for the first time is ac-
knowledged and accepted as a prin-
ciple of American public law by a nation
of South America."

Lilac the March Flower.
Judging from the flowers sent by
friends of fashionable folk to departing
steamships, lilac is the popular flower
of the moment, says the New York
Press. Mrs. Fish's stateroom was re-
cently embowered in purple and white
lilacs, and a new variety of yellow lilac
appeared. Mrs. Jones was wearing a
mass of white violets at her waist line.

The President's Outing

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S plans
for his coming trip to the west
in search of rest after the ex-
hausting labors of the past win-
ter and incidentally to hunt the Rocky
mountain bear in his native fastnesses
are about completed and provide for
the longest trip he has taken since en-
tering the White House. Strenuous in
play as in work, Mr. Roosevelt finds his
best relaxation in the rough life of the
hunting camp, with its freedom from
conventionalities and health giving exer-
cise. So his coming trip, like his in-
vasion of the Mississippi canyons last
fall, will be largely spent in the wil-
derness.

The itinerary of the trip was pre-
pared by Secretary Cortelyou, but Sec-
retary Leach will have charge of the
party. According to the plans Mr.
Roosevelt will spend more than two
months in the west, hunting and sight-
seeing. In fact he will practically
make two trips and will traverse most
if not all of the far western states.

The president's party has not yet
been finally made up. He has invited
all his cabinet officers, but so far there
has not been much enthusiasm exhib-
ited by those gentlemen to go with him.
Most of them are older than the pres-
ident and look with small favor on a
trip to the wilderness.

In fact, most of the cabinet members
prefer to accept the invitation of Sec-
retary Moody, who is to start on a
cruise through the West Indies about
the time the president will leave the
capital on his hunting trip. Some of
the cabinet, it is said, fear the strenu-
ousness of the chase in the heart of the
Rockies, and the prospect of a disrup-
ture of the trip through the Rockies
appeals to them strongly by contrast.

However, Secretary Root has prom-
ised to go with the president if he can
get away, which is doubtful, as he is a
member of the Alaskan boundary com-
mission, which meets in London in a
couple of months. Secretary Cortelyou
expects to go at least part of the way
with him, and Secretary Shaw would
like to accompany Mr. Roosevelt
through Iowa, but is not at all anxious
to hunt bear. Postmaster General
Palme has decided that it will do his
gout more good to go with Mr. Moody,
and the rest of the cabinet are in a
quandary, but with little hankering
after bear.

But the president will not lack com-
pany even though deserted by his cabi-
net. Among some of his old hunting
friends who will make up the party
will be Captain Seth Bullock of Dead-
wood, S. D. Captain Seth was in Wash-
ington a few days ago and accompa-
nied the president in a gallop in the
outskirts of the city. He ranks well up
with "Old Bill" Sewell in presidential
favor. Captain Seth was the first sher-
iff of Deadwood. He is now chief
ranger for the Black Hills district.
The president and his party will stop
first in northern Colorado. They will
leave the railroad well up toward the
Wyoming line and plunge into the
heart of the Rockies. They will have
as guides as they can get along with
and a small pack train to carry
their camping outfit. It is thought that
the newspaper men will be dropped at
the last station, though that point has
not been definitely decided.

In northern Colorado the president
will hunt for a week or ten days, grad-



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
[In his favorite rough rider hunting cos-
tume.]

ually working north into the Big Horn
mountains, in northern Wyoming. He
will camp along the Powder river, one
of the historic streams of the west, and
penetrate the "Hole in the Wall" re-
gion, which is said to be rich in game.
Here the presidential party will be
near the Yellowstone park.
But of course there can be no hunt-
ing in the park, as the game is protect-
ed by United States soldiers, and the

Itinerary of His Two Months' Hunting and Sightseeing Trip

president is too good a sportsman to
find pleasure in hunting any but the
wildest game. But it has been suggest-
ed to Mr. Leach that in case the hunting
fails it would be possible for the pre-
sident's companions to enter the park
and chase a lot of choice game across
the borders in Mr. Roosevelt's direc-
tion. This would only be a last resort
and could only be done without the
knowledge of the president.

From there the party will enter the
hunter's paradise of the west, the fa-
mous "Jackson's Hole" country. Jack-
son's lake is in the heart of the Teton
range, at the southeastern end of the
Bitter Root mountains. Mighty peaks
on whose lips the snow never melts
surround the lake completely, and the
scenery is as wild and rugged as is to
be found anywhere in the Rockies.

The Teton range is on the Idaho-Wy-
oming line, and the "Hole" is near the
southwest corner of the park. It is lit-
erally filled with game. Bear are not
so plentiful there as farther east, in the
Powder river country, but great herds
of deer, elk and moose roam the hills
and canyons.

For years men have fought for the
privilege of hunting in "Jackson's
Hole," and many a sportsman is buried
there. It is near the Blackfoot reserva-
tion, and the Indians guarded the se-
cret of its hunting grounds so well that
for long the whites knew nothing of
the game that overran the country.
When they learned it and began to in-
trude, the Indians showed fight. Many
battles were fought, and numbers were
killed on both sides.

Only in recent years has there been
no fighting, and there is still an abun-



MOUNT SHASTA.
[Which President Roosevelt may try to
climb.]

dance of game, as the country is too
wild to be invaded except by the most
intrepid hunters in well equipped par-
ties.

The president will remain in and
around the mountains until it is time
to board his train for St. Louis, where
he will attend the dedication of the
world's fair grounds on April 30. He
will then return to the west, probably
going over the southern route, and will
be the guest of the California G. A. R.
at San Francisco about May 7.

While in California the president
will visit Pasadena. He has already
received a formal invitation from that
city in the shape of a key of solid
gold. Around its stem is a splendidly
engraved crown, emblematic of the In-
dian name of Pasadena, "the crown
of the valley." The invitation is ex-
tended by the mayor and business men
of the city. The key is over four
inches long and is a good representation
of the mammoth keys of olden days.

From San Francisco he will travel
north through the Siskiyou mountain
range. While in the Siskiyou the
president may add mountain climbing
as a diversion to his second western
trip. It is said that he and his party
will attempt the ascension of Mount
Shasta, the giant of the Siskiyou,
which rears its lofty peak 14,301 feet
above the level of the sea.

Shasta is one of the most difficult
mountains to ascend. There are coun-
tless deep canyons and outcrops that are
the dread of expert mountain climbers.
The mountain is covered with snow
almost from its base all the year
around, and at the top the snow is
hundreds of feet deep.

Hundreds have started to climb
Mount Shasta, but few have reached
the top, and Mr. Roosevelt will find it
the most strenuous job he has ever
undertaken.

Continuing north, the president will
be in Portland, Ore., when ground is
broken for the Lewis and Clark ex-
position some time in May. The itinerary
is not yet complete, but it is known
that it will include many of the north-
western cities. He will attend a Ban-
quet in his honor given by the Young
Men's Republican club of Seattle. Ta-
coma will also celebrate his visit. The
president will return over one of the
northern roads and stop at points in
Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas and Min-
nesota. He will not be back in the
White House until late in May or early
in June.

SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE DAY.

John K. Richards, Who Has Been
Made a Federal Judge.

Judge John Kelsey Richards, who
has just been appointed circuit judge
on the federal bench for the Sixth ju-
dicial circuit to succeed William R. Day,
raised to the supreme bench, has been
solicitor general of the United States
since 1897 and was prominently men-
tioned for the post of attorney general
in President McKinley's cabinet in
1901.

It is said that Judge Richards' selec-
tion was largely due to the part he
took in the preparation of the govern-
ment's cases against the Northern Se-
curities company. He has had charge
of the preparation of the testimony in
these cases, and President Roosevelt



JUDGE J. K. RICHARDS.

has watched this with the closest in-
terest and has frequently complimented
the solicitor general on his work.

Judge Richards is a native of Ohio
and was graduated from Harvard at
the age of thirty-two. He studied law
and after his admission to the bar rose
rapidly in his profession. He began
practice in his native city.

In 1880 he was elected state senator.
Although the legislature was Demo-
cratic in both houses that year, Mr.
Richards was really the leader of the
body in which he served and was the
acknowledged leader of the Republican
party. When McKinley was nomi-
nated for governor of Ohio in 1891,
Mr. Richards was nominated for attor-
ney general of the state and was elected.

In selecting the delegates to the Re-
publican national convention of 1896
from the Tenth Ohio district a scheme
had been concocted by the enemies of
McKinley whereby the delegates were
to be chosen by a primary, which might
have chosen delegates opposed to the
nomination of McKinley. It was due
to the efforts of Mr. Richards that
the scheme was defeated, and Judge
Thompson and Mr. Richards were
chosen as delegates.

When President McKinley came to
fill the post of solicitor general of the
United States he selected Judge Rich-
ards, whose legal ability had been
proved while he was attorney general
of Ohio. Judge Richards was married
in 1890 to Miss Anna Willard Steece.
He is forty-seven years old.

SHAMROCK III'S SPONSOR.

Countess of Shaftesbury, Who Will
Christen New Cup Challenger.

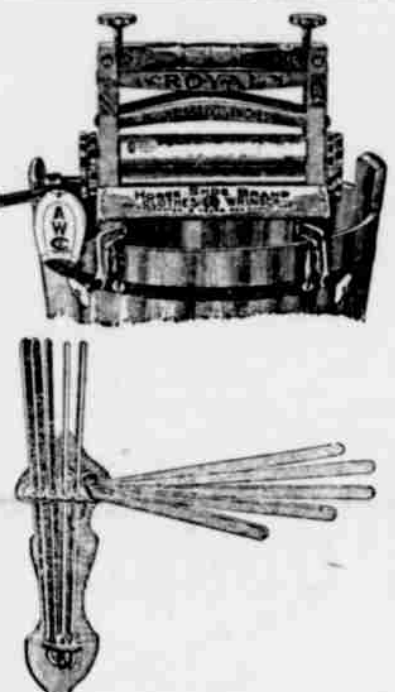
When the Shamrock III, Sir Thomas
Lipton's new America's cup challenger,
slides down the ways on St. Patrick's
day, she will be christened by the
Countess of Shaftesbury, wife of the
ninth Earl of Shaftesbury, who is one
of the most illustrious of the most illustrious
nobles of the British Empire.

The Countess of Shaftesbury was
the Lady Constance Grosvenor, daugh-



COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY.

ter of the late Earl of Grosvenor and
granddaughter of the first Duke of
Westminster, and is a sister of the
present holder of that title. Her moth-
er, the Countess of Grosvenor, was a
noted beauty a few years ago and is
still one of the most charming women
of the British nobility. Lady Con-
stance was married to the Earl of
Shaftesbury in 1880.



Two Useful Articles for the Women.

If you haven't got either
of these, you should have
them now, for they are labor
saving articles and the price
makes them within reach of
all. Come in and ask to see
them whether you buy or
not.

Bosworth Store Co.

NEW LEATHER FROM INDIA.

Beautiful Product Which Reflects
Many Colors.

Northern India, the storehouse for so
many strange articles of commerce,
has again opened the doors of its treas-
ure chambers to put a new product on
the market, which will soon make its
appearance on this side of the water,
says the Boston Herald.

When the nabobs, rajahs and poten-
tates gathered at Delhi from all over
India to attend the durbar to hear Ed-
ward VII. of England proclaimed em-
peror and to join in the celebration of
the great event, there came one rajah
bringing presents of all manner of
strange things to the viceroy, Lord
Curzon. Among other gifts were a
large number of whole skins of beauti-
fully tanned leather.

The source of the supply was not
then divulged. Neither was the process
by which the skins were prepared ex-
plained, and the mystery altogether
created a great deal of interest. Tough
and at the same time almost as flexible
as rubber, the quality of the skins de-
noted the highest perfection of the tan-
ner's art. Belts and other articles used
for wear or ornament were made and
extensively worn, while the product
was named, in honor of the viceroy,
Curzon leather.

By some art in the tanning the outer
surface of the skin is colored in a
great variety of tints. The basic color
is pearl gray, while little corrugations
on the surface reflect, when a piece of
the goods is moved about in the light,
a dozen different colors. At one time
the piece will take on the copper tints
of the sunset, at another brilliant
greens show up, then copper green and
gold intermingled, and still again the
appearance is similar to that of a piece
of frosted silver.

The possibilities offered for making
the beautiful stuff into wrist bags,
belts, automobile bags and other arti-
cles for feminine use are unlimited,
and already manufacturers are taking
advantage of their opportunities.

PALATIAL RAILWAY DEPOT.

Structure at Washington Expected
to Cost Not Less Than \$4,000,000.

A rough sketch from which the final
drawing will be made of the union
railway station to be built at Wash-
ington was received recently from the
Pennsylvania Railroad company, says
the New York Times. The act of con-
gress authorizing the structure stipu-
lates that the minimum cost of the sta-
tion shall be \$4,000,000 and that it
shall be completed within five years.
The original plans were for a monu-
mental station, with accommodation
for thirty-six tracks and built of white
marble. It is believed these plans will
be carried out.

The Washington authorities are au-
thorized to lay out a circle or plaza at
the intersection of the avenues in front
of the station and to lay out and open
streets leading to the circle. This great
plaza in front of the station will afford
ample space for the accommodation of
troops or organizations going to or com-
ing from the trains in bodies. It will
afford easy access to the station by
street car lines and effectively prevent
the congestions so common in the vi-
cinity of railway stations, besides add-
ing greatly to the architectural effect
of the structure.

DOCTORING TREES.

Russian Entomologist's Novel Meth-
od of Developing Them.

A new method of feeding trees and
plants without the agency of the roots
has been discovered by the well known
Russian entomologist, M. S. A. Mo-
krshezk, who has explained his dis-
covery in a lecture before the Imperial
Botanical society of St. Petersburg,
says the New York Commercial Adver-
tiser. He has invented apparatus by
which he can introduce into the stems
of apple and pear trees salts of iron
either in the form of a solid or in solu-
tion. The effect of the chemicals is, on
the one hand, completely to cure the
tree of chlorosis, and on the other to
stimulate its growth in an important
degree.

Among other extensive researches
the scientist has applied his theory to
800 fruit trees growing on the south-
ern shore of the Crimea. By introduc-
ing dry sulphate of copper into the
stems he produced an unusual develop-

ment of the trees, as many photo-
graphs testified. M. Mokrshezk con-
sidered that in this way the size of a
fruit tree can be increased, its color
improved and varied and its diseases
removed.

New Street Gowns.

Street gowns for spring and summer
wear show three or four absolutely
diverse styles, all of which are attrac-
tive, says Harper's Bazar. For ordi-
nary everyday wear the skirt must be
short; that is a positive command at
present. Not so short as to show the
feet, but at the same time to clear the
ground and to have a decided flare
around the foot, to fit well around the
hips, but not too tightly. The coat of
three-quarter length or short, with a
short skirt, is the favorite style for the
moment, made on the lines of the rid-
ing habit or after the pattern of one or
the other of the favorite fur models of
the winter, with an attached skirt. The
coat blouses and has a broad girde at
the back.

Clock to Call Hotel Guests.

A new calling device is being intro-
duced in hotels, where guests require
to be awakened at special times to
catch more or less early trains. A clock
is set up in the office and is so con-
structed that it can be made to give a
calling ring in any room at any time.
It can be set to the required times, and
it will do its duty faithfully without
oversleeping itself, as porters and others
sometimes do.

First Aid in Railroad Accidents.

In a letter addressed to the railroad
officials of the country Mrs. Maud Ball-
ington Booth makes a suggestion
which is pertinent and timely as well
as humane and practical. It is sim-
ply that medicines, anesthetics and
"first aid" appliances should be fur-
nished to railroad conductors for im-
mediate use in case of accident.

At present the only available articles
on railroad trains are the ax and saw,
which are rarely if ever used, because
they cannot be found in case of acci-
dent, or if found cannot be used. As a
rule, they are only reminders of the
possibility of accident. In making her
suggestion Mrs. Booth asks: "Why not
equip every train, or, better still, the
conductor of each train, with a small
case containing chloroform, ether, stimu-
lants, bandages, lotions for bruises,
antiseptic solutions for the washing of
wounds? These could be packed in a
small case and would represent no
costly outlay."

The urgency for such aids as Mrs.
Booth suggests is emphasized by the
fact that in many recent accidents the
loss of life might have been lessened
and much unnecessary suffering pre-
vented by the prompt appliance of
these remedies and appliances. In case
of accident every moment is of value.
Prompt aid could not save those fatally
hurt, but it could save them much pain.
The suggestion of Mrs. Booth is easy
of adaptation and comparatively inex-
pensive. So simple is it that the wonder
is that it was not long ago adopt-
ed. It would help to minimize suffer-
ing and might in many instances save
life.

A bill offered in the Virginia senate
proposes to make as public as possible
all divorce proceedings, the aim being
thereby to lessen the number of such
cases. Whether it would have that re-
sult may be questioned, while the ef-
fect on public morals of the publicity
of the often prurient details of divorce
proceedings would not be altogether
wholesome. Would not the remedy be
worse than the disease?

It is stated that the sultan of Muscat
has been ruined by the expense in-
curred in organizing his customs ser-
vice on the advice of the British, Ameri-
can and French consuls. Apparently a
case of too many cooks spoiling the
broth.

According to Professor Triggs, the all
around world convuler and prophet,
the earth is to be blessed by the com-
ing of the unselfish man of business.
Probably he will pass through the
bankruptcy court on his way here.